

1912

Old School Catalog 1912-13, The Department of Law

Valparaiso University

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1912-13

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THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

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Valparaiso University Bulletin

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
1912-1913

AND
CATALOG OF STUDENTS
1911-1912

Published by the University
VALPARAISO, IND.
June, 1912

CALENDAR

FIRST TERM, 1912.

- Sept. 16—Monday. Examinations for Admission and Advanced Standing.
- Sept. 17—Tuesday. Examinations continued. Registration of students and enrollment in classes for the term. Opening lectures.
- Sept. 18—Wednesday. Examinations continued. Recitations begin.
- Nov. 23—Saturday. Examinations. First term ends.

SECOND TERM, 1912-1913.

- Nov. 26—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- Nov. 27—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- Feb. 1—Saturday. Examinations. Second term ends.

THIRD TERM, 1913.

- Feb. 4—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- Feb. 5—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- Feb. 22—Thursday. Washington day, oratorical exercises, 8:15 p. m.
- April 12—Saturday. Examinations. Third term ends.

FOURTH TERM, 1913.

- April 15—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- April 16—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- June 14—Saturday. Final examinations begin.
- June 15—Sunday. Baccalaureate Address, 10:30 a. m.
- June 16—Monday. Exercises of Senior Class, 8:15 p. m.
- June 17—Tuesday. Final examinations end. Annual meeting and banquet of Society of Alumni, 8 p. m.
- June 18—Wednesday. Commencement, 8:15 p. m.

SUMMER TERM, 1913.

- June 24—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- June 25—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- Aug. 14—Thursday. Examinations. Summer term ends.

ARCHIVES
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

I. THE FACULTY.

H. B. BROWN, A. M., President.

O. P. KINSEY, A. M., Vice-President.

M. J. BOWMAN, Jr., A. M., LL. B., Dean and Professor of Law.

JOHN H. GILLETT, LL. D., Professor of Law and Judge of the Practice Court.

Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana; author of "Gillett on Indirect and Collateral Evidence," and "Gillett on Criminal Law."

EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER, LL. D., Professor of the Law of Real Property.

Member of Congress; Ex-Justice of the Appellate Court of Indiana.

WILLIAM DALY, A. B., LL. B., Professor of the Law of Pleading.

WILLIAM CULLEN BURNS, A. B., LL. M., Professor of Law.

JOHN BOMAN, LL. B., Professor of Law.

WILLIAM H. DOWDELL, LL. B., Judge of the Moot Court.

R. A. DALY, LL. B., Lecturer on Legal Bibliography.

A. H. READING, Lecturer on Questioned Documents.

NATHANIEL E. RIEED, Director of the Department of Elocution and Oratory.

CALVIN S. HOOVER, A. M., Professor of History.

GEORGE W. NEET, Pg. D., Professor of Psychology.

B. F. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of Literature.

H. N. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Political Economy.

CHARLES W. BENTON, A. M., Professor of Accounting and Business Practice.

STEPHEN P. CORBOY, Professor of Phonography and Typewriting.

KATHERINE E. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Latin.

II. ORGANIZATION AND AIM

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Department of Law was organized in 1879. It stands for sound legal education, complete utilization of time, and minimum expense. It aims to give a practical and thorough training in law to students who are fitted by ability and maturity to succeed in serious professional study. The mode of instruction employed—the study and discussion of cases and standard treatises, together with experience in briefing, pleading, and trial work—is designed to give a working knowledge of legal principles and to develop the power of legal reasoning.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

The school year 1912-1913 in the Department of Law will open on Tuesday, September 17, 1912, and will close on Wednesday, June 18, 1913. Recitations will begin promptly on September 18.

The year consists of four terms of ten weeks each. An interim of two school days occurs between terms. There are no other vacations, and no holidays except Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. Examinations are held, as a rule, on Saturdays. A year at this school therefore signifies **forty weeks of uninterrupted study**—a day's instruction for practically every day spent in residence.

TWO-YEAR COURSE

The curriculum, at present, covers two years of forty weeks each. An average of slightly more than sixteen hours of instruction is given each week, including work in the practice courts and excluding optional courses. A total of about thirteen hundred hours is thus given, which is four hundred hours more than is required by the Association of American (three-year) Law Schools. The courses of study are so graded and arranged, however, that students are not overburdened. The elimination of holidays and vacations permits the classes to proceed deliberately and carefully, but

with the result that an unusually great amount of effective work is done each year. It is believed that few, even of the three-year schools, offer more hours of actual instruction in law than are given in the Department.

THE UNIVERSITY

Valparaiso University is one of the two or three most largely attended institutions of learning in the United States. It was organized in 1873 for the purpose of establishing a school where work, not wealth, would be the standard, and where students would have the advantages of the high-priced schools at a cost within the reach of those having the most modest means. Its principle from the first has been that the school should exist for its students and not the students for the school. Its success is attested by a growth from three departments, four instructors, and thirty-five students in 1873, to twenty-five departments, one hundred ninety-five instructors, and five thousand six hundred twenty-five students in 1911.

The University is located at Valparaiso, forty-four miles east of Chicago, on the trunk lines of three great railway systems, and is easily accessible from all points. Because of the large attendance at the University, nearly all through trains stop at Valparaiso. Few cities of ten times its size have equal railway facilities. The city is located in a region of advanced industrial and agricultural development. For healthfulness it is unsurpassed. Its location combines all the advantages of a small city with many of the advantages of a metropolitan center.

The numerous departments of the University offer a wide variety of instruction, and the policy of the University to meet the actual needs of every applicant is of especial advantage to students of law. The Preparatory Department and the Review Department offer unusual facilities to law students who desire to strengthen their preliminary or general education without waste of time. The Commercial College offers courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Court Reporting, which often prove a means of advancement to young practitioners. The Scientific Department and the Classical Department present courses in History, Politi-

cal Economy, Sociology, Parliamentary Law, Psychology, English (Composition and Rhetoric), Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Science, Mathematics, Surveying, and many other subjects, which are open to law students in regular standing. College students are permitted to count certain law courses toward both collegiate and law degrees, thus effecting a considerable saving of time. No additional charge is made for work taken in other departments, except Medicine and Dentistry and private lessons in Oratory, Music, and Art.

Numerous literary societies are connected with the University, to which law students are eligible. As students from all parts of the world attend the University, many common grounds of interest exist for the formation of such societies. Prominent among those now in active operation are the Scientific Society, German Society, Music Society, Catholic Society, International Society, Southern Society, Eastern Society, Rocky Mountain Society, Indiana Society, Illinois Society, Pennsylvania Society, Ohio Society, Michigan Society, Wisconsin Society, etc. These various societies give excellent literary and musical programs, and work in harmony with each other and the school.

PURPOSE OF THE DEPARTMENT

It is the object of the Department of Law to prepare its graduates for the practice of law in any part of the country, and to do this at the least expenditure of money and time by the student. It aims to give due weight to both theory and practice, and to develop in its students both knowledge and power. The members of the faculty therefore endeavor to teach legal principles in such a way that students may acquire a very considerable acquaintance with the positive rules of law and also receive a systematic training in legal modes of thinking and the solution of legal problems.

INSTRUCTION

The method of instruction is a combination of the case and text-book systems. Much attention is also given to finding and applying authorities, drafting legal papers, and

practice before the University Moot Court and the University Circuit Court. All phases of the work are based on the principle that education consists in self-activity. Hence recitations, rather than lectures, are employed, and students are held somewhat strictly to the preparation of daily assignments. Lectures, usually informal in character, are given as deemed necessary to supplement and amplify the regular work, but in all the courses they occupy a subordinate place.

In the method of instruction employed, much emphasis is put upon the analysis and comparison of cases, but not to the extent of disregarding the function of text-books as proper and serviceable aids to the lawyer. The value of case-study in legal education is now beyond dispute, except as the zeal of those who uphold it as the exclusive vehicle of instruction has caused practical lawyers to doubt its wisdom. Cases are the official and authoritative repositories of the law. By studying them at first hand, the student learns from original sources and by concrete instances and comes into direct contact with the best exemplifications of legal reasoning. In tracing the development of legal doctrines from case to case, he gains a sense of historical perspective and legal evolution which is indispensable to an informed understanding of existing law. Case study, in fact, partakes of the merits of the laboratory method of science and the source method of history. A higher claim for any system of instruction could hardly be made. Yet the fact is gaining increased recognition that instruction based solely on cases is subject to limitations and disadvantages. Experience has demonstrated that the study from cases alone of the multitudinous rules which comprise our law is unduly laborious and wasteful of time, and that the teaching based on such study is almost inevitably fragmentary and unsystematic. Students who are required to learn law solely from cases usually have very hazy notions of legal principles. In a wilderness of single instances they become confused, and feel that they know little with certainty. Instead of developing the power of independent reasoning and discrimination, as is claimed by its upholders, the system tends to make students rely passively upon the lectures of their instructors for whatever definite conceptions

they may gain of the law as a system. Instructors are therefore led to supply in their lectures precisely those things which students should learn to get for themselves from text-books. The true ideal and purpose of legal education is to give both knowledge and training, and it is the conviction of the faculty that students gain the most definite knowledge of the law and the most effective training in the law from the study of cases in conjunction with treatises of approved merit. When text-books are thus used in proper subordination to cases, each subject may be developed more rapidly and more systematically, and the student, perceiving how the cases which he reads are used as authorities, finds his path lighted by the labors of masters of the law who have gone that way before him. Cases and text-books are equally the working-tools of the lawyer, and it is the earnest endeavor of the Department of Law to train its students in the use of both. Reference to the courses of instruction hereinafter set out will show that most of the fundamental courses of the Junior year are based upon the study of case-books and text-books in conjunction, and that, after the difficult art of properly reading and analyzing cases has been mastered, an increasing number of the later courses are developed from cases alone. A few courses, however, either for want of a suitable manual or for the purpose of conserving time, are based on text-books, with collateral reference to cases in the school library.

A further distinctive feature of the method of instruction pursued in this school is the large use made of hypothetical cases, or problems. At every stage of his progress the student is required to apply his knowledge to statements of fact placed in his hands and made a part of his daily preparation in finding and applying the law.

III. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

THE TIME TO ENTER

Applicants for admission are expected to present themselves at the opening of the school year in September. Those, however, who have done sufficient work in law to enable them to proceed with the class, may enter at the beginning of any term. The rule which prevails in most of the departments, that students may enter at any time, does not fully apply to the Department of Law. Permission for late registration is granted only for the most urgent reasons, and even when permitted no encouragement can be offered to late entrants that they will receive credits. The courses of the first two terms of the Junior year are of especial importance because they are the foundation for all courses that follow. Students entering to begin the study of law after this work has been completed cannot expect to make satisfactory progress with the class. Junior students who cannot remain in residence during the entire year should arrange, if possible, to attend the first two terms at least, and if then compelled to drop out they may return and complete the work with a subsequent class, or if not too far in arrears, they may make up during a Summer Term the work missed during the regular year.

All applicants for advanced standing who lack any credits of the Junior year, should present themselves and have their status determined at the examinations for advanced standing which begin on the Monday immediately preceding the opening of the school year.

ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR CLASS

Applicants are admitted to regular, conditioned, and unclassified standing. A good, working knowledge of the common branches is a prerequisite in every case. Foreign-born applicants must be proficient in English.

Admission to Regular Standing.—To be admitted to regular standing, applicants must also present upon entering a total of eighteen credits for work done in Algebra, Geometry, Latin or German, Physics, Chemistry, Botany or

Zoology, Ancient History, Medieval and Modern History, and English History, or must take examinations to obtain such credits. A credit is equivalent to the work of five recitation hours per week for twelve weeks, as done in the academic departments of this University, or of a half-year's work in a subject as done in most High Schools. Reasonable substitution of other High School subjects for those named will be permitted. No substitution, however, can be made for History, and some knowledge of Latin is required of all who present fewer than four credits in German. Applicants who present convincing evidence of sufficient maturity and experience to warrant the belief that they are capable of doing exceptionally good work in law, may be allowed not to exceed three credits, in the discretion of the faculty, for practical training and experience. Credits on the latter ground, however, are not given until the student has, by class-room work and written examinations, demonstrated his ability to do good work in law. To prevent delay and uncertainty in registration, applicants are requested to bring proper credentials from the schools in which they have received their preliminary training and to present them to the Dean at the time of applying for admission.

Admission to Conditioned Standing.—Applicants over twenty-one years old who cannot meet the foregoing requirements are admitted to conditioned standing, if the faculty are convinced that their previous training and experience will enable them successfully to pursue the work. Conditioned students may take work in any other department to remove their deficiencies, and will be advanced to regular standing if the required number of credits is obtained before entering the Senior class. Special permission, however, must be obtained to take more than one subject per term besides law. Conditioned students who make up the required credits in History and who maintain a standing in their law work five per cent above the passing mark are eligible to graduation. The provisions relating to conditioned students must not be understood to indicate a disposition on the part of the Department to be lax in the enforcement of its entrance requirements, and the right is reserved to cancel the registration of all students who do poor

work. Yet it is recognized that in many instances training received outside of school has genuine educative value as a preparation for the study and practice of law. It is therefore the policy of the Department to invite and encourage the attendance of students of uncommon ability, who by reason of maturity and experience are really qualified to do the work of the law courses, even though their previous school training has been limited. Many such students have done excellent work in the Department, and are today occupying high and honorable places in the profession. To such the Department continues to offer what are believed to be exceptional advantages.

Persons who are lacking in preliminary education are invited to consider the Preparatory Courses described on a later page. These courses are in all cases advantageous, and their completion may be necessary to comply with requirements of the bar examiners in many states.

Admission to Unclassified Standing.—Applicants who are not entitled to regular or conditioned standing or who desire to take only a part of the work are admitted as unclassified students. Such students are not candidates for a degree.

ADMISSION TO THE SENIOR CLASS

Candidates for graduation in June are admitted to the Senior Class the First Term only. The following persons are admitted without examination:

1. Students who have satisfactorily completed, at this school, the entire work of the Junior Year.
2. Students who possess the general educational qualifications required for admission to the Department and who bring proper certificates that they have satisfactorily completed, at another law school, work fairly equivalent to that of the Junior Year in this school. Such students are permitted, without impairment of regular standing, to present any credits which they may have in Senior subjects, instead of equivalent credits which they may lack in Junior subjects, and to take the latter subjects with the Junior Class. Credits for work aggregating 600 recitation hours taken in this Department are necessary for graduation in such cases.

The following persons, if they have the general educational qualifications for admission to the Department, are eligible to take examinations in law for admission to the Senior Class:

1. Students who have satisfactorily completed at this school part of the work of the Junior Year, but who lack one or more credits.

2. Attorneys at law in good and regular standing.

3. Persons who actually and in good faith and as the principal occupation have pursued, under the direction of a reputable attorney, for a period of at least fifteen months, a course of study fairly equivalent to that of the Junior Year, and who present to the Dean the affidavit of such attorney showing with particularity that this requirement has been complied with. Persons who have studied law under the direction of a reputable attorney, but who have not made such study their principal occupation, must present an affidavit that they have pursued such study for a correspondingly greater period than fifteen months.

IV. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

PREPARATORY COURSES

For students who intend to prepare for the study of law, preparatory courses are offered by the University under the general direction of the law faculty. These courses are specially arranged for each applicant so as to supply his individual needs. They include common school subjects, courses in English for students from foreign countries, courses covering the eighteen credits in high school subjects required for admission to the Junior class, and any other subjects which the applicant may need in order to become entitled to take the bar examination of any state. Persons whose preliminary education is deficient should arrange to enter these courses a sufficient time before undertaking the study of law to make up all arrears and gain regular standing. Classes in common school and high school subjects are formed at frequent intervals throughout the year. Hence those who desire such subjects will find classes suited to their needs at any time they may enter. The students in these classes are much more mature and earnest than pupils in common or high schools, and are able to do the work in half the time, or less, required in such schools. Students preparing for the study of law, therefore, may proceed as rapidly as their capabilities permit.

Many States now require the completion of a high school course, or its equivalent, as a prerequisite for admission to practice law. The preparatory courses provide an effective means of complying with these requirements. By writing to the Dean, any applicant may obtain information as to the requirements of the State where he expects to practice.

LAW COURSES

The law courses are arranged so as to give, at the outset, a thorough grounding in fundamental principles and the proper use of authorities, and following this, a gradual unfolding of the main subjects of the law. They are graded with great care from first to last to afford a natural and

orderly development of the various subjects and to exhibit their relations and interdependence as parts of a coherent system. They constitute a typical law school curriculum, and include the subjects most essential to the practitioner and most commonly required in bar examinations. Grouped in the order of presentation, which is also as nearly as possible according to the nature and analysis of the subject matter, they are as follows:

JUNIOR YEAR.

1a. **Elementary Law and Blackstone, A.** 25 hours, First Term.

The course treats briefly of Private Rights and Public Rights: rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property; real and personal estates in land; tenure and time of enjoyment of estates in land; title to estates in land; estates in chattels and the title thereto; rights arising from the domestic relations; the nature and function of a state; and the mutual rights of a state and its subjects.

Robinson, *Elementary Law* (1st ed.), Bowman, *Questions, Exercises and Notes*, and Blackstone's Commentaries.

1b. **Elementary Law and Blackstone, B.** 25 hours, First Term.

The course treats briefly of Private Wrongs and Remedies, and Public Wrongs and Remedies: torts, or wrongs which violate the various private rights; legal remedies, and the proceedings in an action at law; equitable remedies, and the proceedings in a suit in equity; crimes, in general, and the specific felonies and misdemeanors; criminal procedure.

Robinson, *Elementary Law* (1st ed.), Bowman, *Questions, Exercises, and Notes*, and Blackstone's Commentaries.

The aim of courses 1a and 1b, taken concurrently, is to afford students, at the outset, an introductory and outline study of the fundamental principles of the law, both substantive and procedural.

Quiz Classes.

25 hours, First Term.

In connection with Courses 1a and 1b, the class is divided into convenient sections for the purpose of drill in fundamental principles. These sections meet daily for a careful quiz on points previously covered in class.

1c. **Introduction to the Study of Law.** 12 hours, First Term.

A brief course of reading, supplemented by lectures, designed to give a general view of the nature, origin, and sources of law; the purpose and function of courts; the meaning of jurisdiction; a historical sketch of English and American law; methods of legal study; the use of reports, digests, encyclopedias, and treatises; and the force of adjudged cases as precedents.

Woodruff, *Introduction to the Study of Law*, and lectures.

2a. **Contracts.** 100 hours, First and Second Terms.

The design of this course is to develop the general principles of the law of contract. It deals with the elements and formation of a contract; offer and acceptance; form and consideration; the Statute of Frauds; capacity of parties; mistake, misrepresentation, fraud, duress, and undue influence; legality of object; the operation, interpretation, and discharge of contracts. The course closes with cases and lectures on quasi-contract. The subject is not only intrinsically one of the most important of the law, but is also basic in its relation to many other subjects treated in later courses. Hence more time is given to it than to any other, except Property I, and it is so taught as to afford a sure foundation for the courses which follow it.

Huffcut & Woodruff, *American Cases on the Law of Contract* (2d ed.), Anson, *Law of Contract* (Huffcut's 2d Am. ed.), and lectures on the history and classification of contract law.

3a. **Criminal Law.** 40 hours, First and Second Terms.

The course first considers the general principles applicable to public offenses at common law, the criminal act, criminal attempts, consent, general and specific intent, justification and excuse. It then proceeds to a treatment of the specific offenses against government, public health, and morality, and against the person, dwelling-house, and property in general. It closes with a brief consideration of the principles governing statutory offenses.

Clark, *Criminal Law* (2d ed.), and Fisher, *Cases on Criminal Law*.

4a. **Torts.** 75 hours, First and Second Terms.

An extended consideration of private wrongs other than those whose essence is breach of contract, including: general principles; trespass to person; false imprisonment; malicious prosecution; disturbance of family relations; defamation, slander, libel, privilege, malice; trespass to real property; trespass to personal property; excuses for trespass; conversion; deceit and kindred torts; nuisance; negligence; contributory and imputed negligence; interference with social and business relations, inducing breach of contract, fair and unfair competition, strikes, boycotts, and business combinations; parties to tort actions; remedies for torts; discharge of torts. The subject is important in itself and fundamental in relation to other subjects. Hence considerable time is given to its study, and it is so taught as to provide for a systematic exposition of later subjects.

Burdick, *Cases on Torts*, (3d ed.), and Burdick, *Law of Torts*, (2d ed.)

3b-8a. **Procedure I.** 25 hours, Second Term.

Criminal Procedure. The course considers jurisdiction, extradition, arrest, examination, grand and petit juries, indictment, trial, criminal evidence, verdict, judgment, new trial, error and appeal.

Clark, *Criminal Procedure*, and selected cases.

A. **History of England.** 60 hours, Second University Term.

This course in the Collegiate Department of the University is required of all students who do not present a credit in the subject.

C. **Public Speaking.** 60 hours, Second University Term.
Optional.

2b-4b. **Agency.** 60 hours, Third Term.

Principal and Agent: Formation of the relation by agreement, by ratification, by estoppel, and by necessity; termination of the relation; obligations of principal to agent and of agent to principal; liabilities of principal to third persons for agent's contracts, torts, crimes; agent's liabilities to third persons for his own acts; doctrines relating to undisclosed principal; liability of third person to principal. *Master and servant:* independent contractors; liability of master to third persons for servant's torts; liability

ties of public charities; liability of master for injuries to servant; the fellow-servant rule; the vice-principal doctrines; Employer's Liability Acts; servant's liability for his own torts. The course is taught as the logical continuation of the courses in Contract and Torts, and as a preparation for the courses in Partnership and Corporations.

Huffcut, *Cases on Agency* (2d ed.), and Huffcut, *Agency* (2d ed.)

7. **Persons and Domestic Relations.** 25 hours, Third Term.

Husband and Wife: Marriage; the promise to marry; torts affecting marital relations; rights of husband and wife in each other's property; status of married women; conveyances, contracts, and quasi-contractual obligations of husband and wife; separation; divorce. *Parent and Child*: Legitimacy, illegitimacy, and adoption; custody; services and earnings; torts to children; torts by children; conveyances, contracts, and gifts between parent and child. *Guardian and Ward*: Appointment of guardian; classes of guardians; right to custody and services; maintenance of ward; management of ward's estate; termination of guardianship. *Infancy*: Period of infancy; voidable acts, ratification, and disaffirmance; quasi-contractual liability for necessities; liability for torts; responsibility for crimes. *Persons non compotes mentis*: Inquisition; guardianship; contracts, torts, crimes, and wills of insane persons. *Aliens*: Rights and liabilities; naturalization.

The subject of Persons, like that of Property, is closely related to all the other subjects in the curriculum. It is so taught, therefore, as to exhibit the unity and system of the law.

Tiffany, *Persons and Domestic Relations* (2d ed.)

8b. **Procedure II.** 40 hours, Third Term.

Common-Law Pleading. This course deals with the conduct of civil actions at common law, viewed both as a system of practice and as a formative agency in the development of modern substantive law. Study is made of the more common forms of action; the original writs; declarations; demurrers; the various defensive pleas; issues; replications and subsequent pleadings; duplicity, departure, new assignment, and the rules of pleading. It is believed that no subject is more practical and at the same time more fundamentally

theoretical than Common-law Pleading. Hence great emphasis is placed on this course and, for similar reasons, on Courses 8c, 8d, 8e, 6a, and 6b, which relate to and follow it.

Stephen on *Pleading*. Chitty's *Pleadings* and Perry on *Common-Law Pleading* are used for reference.

1d. **Legal Bibliography and Brief-Making.** 20 hours, Third Term.

This course continues and amplifies Course 1c. It covers the classification of law books, where and how to find the law, the use of decisions and statutes, the rule of *stare decisis* and the power to overrule, rules for distinguishing the doctrine from the *dicta* of a decision, the use of digests and other search-books, the trial brief, and the brief on appeal. The course aims to be practical throughout. So far as time and the size of the class permits, concrete application is effected by practical exercises in the finding and use of authorities and in the preparation of briefs. This practical work does not cease with the ostensible completion of the course, but is continued throughout the later courses and the practice courts to the end of the Senior year.

Brief making and the Use of Law Books. (2d ed., by R. W. Cooley), lectures, and practical exercises.

B. **Constitutional History of England.**

60 hours, Third University Term.

Optional.

D. **Public Speaking.**

60 hours, Third University Term.

Optional

F. **Political Economy.**

60 hours, Third University Term.

Optional

9a. **Equity Jurisprudence.** 55 hours, Third and Fourth Terms.

The course opens with the history of the origin, rise, and progress of equitable principles toward a system. It then deals with the equitable maxims and their application; equitable rights and estates, as trusts, mortgages and equitable liens; equitable grounds of relief, as fraud, mistake, and accident; equitable doctrines, as equitable estoppel, equitable conversion, notice, forfeitures and penalties; equitable remedies, as contribution, exoneration, subrogation, marshaling, accounting, specific performance, injunction, partition, reformation, and discovery.

Hutchins and Bunker, *Cases on Equity Jurisprudence* (2d ed.), and Eaton, *Equity*.

8c-9b Procedure III.

- (1) *Equity Pleading.* 30 hours, Fourth Term.

The course first considers the nature and object of pleadings in equity, and the parties and proceedings in an equitable suit. It then proceeds to an analysis and classification of bills in equity, and discusses the nature and office of the disclaimer, demurrer, plea, answer, and replication. The subject is treated in the light of its natural connection with Common-Law Pleading (Course 8b) and with Equity Jurisprudence (Course 9a).

Shipman, *Equity Pleading*, and selected cases.

- (2) *Introduction to Code Pleading.*

20 hours, Fourth Term.

A preliminary course in the origin, sources, and elements of the reformed system of pleading. It considers the nature and extent of code pleading, traces the history of the movement in England and America for a statutory reform of procedure, and presents in outline the cardinal characteristics of pleading under the codes. The course aims to furnish the necessary connective between the old methods of practice and the new.

Hepburn, *Historical Development of Code Pleading*.

10. **Bailments and Carriers.** 50 hours, Fourth Term.

The course considers bailments in general, and gives particular attention to the law of pledge, innkeepers, common carriers of goods, especially railroads and express companies, the quasi-bailment relation of carriers of passengers, and the postoffice, telegraph and telephone companies as carriers of messages.

Goddard, *Cases on Bailments and Carriers*, and Goddard, *Outlines of Bailments and Carriers*.

- E. **Public Speaking.** 60 hours, Fourth University Term.
Optional.

SENIOR YEAR.

- 5a. **Property I.** 100 hours, First and Second Terms.

(1) *Real Property.* The course first reviews the distinctions between real and personal property, and frames a careful outline of the subject. It then proceeds to a systematic exposition of the kinds of real property, as lands,

tenements, and hereditaments; the holdings of real property, alodial and by tenure, together with a study of the feudal system; legal estates in real property; equitable estates in real property, including express, resulting, and constructive trusts; estates of freehold; estates less than freehold, including the law of landlord and tenant; estates in severalty and the various joint estates; absolute and qualified estates, including mortgages; present and future estates, including reversions, remainders, executory estates and the rules against perpetuities and accumulations; title by descent or intestate succession; title by purchase other than by alienation; title by purchase by alienation, including a study of common-law deeds and modern conveyances; and title by devise.

Because of the great importance of the subject, the courses of the Property series (Courses 5a, 5b, and 5c) have been made as strong as possible, and there is a recitation in Property for practically every day of the Senior year.

Reeves, *Real Property* (2 vols.), and selected cases.

(2) *Trusts and Mortgages*. In connection with the course in Real Property, separate consideration is given to Trusts and Mortgages, supplementing the treatment of these subjects in Course 9a.

Reeves, *Real Property*, and Hutchins and Bunker, *Cases on Equity Jurisprudence*.

8d. Procedure IV.

50 hours, First Term.

Code Pleading. A treatment of the civil action according to the reformed procedure, giving especial attention to the statutory single form of action, the parties thereto, the limited series of pleadings, the complaint or petition, demurrers, answers, issues, the reply, the joinder of causes, the union of defences, and the counterclaim, set-off, and cross-complaint.

Because of their great practical utility, prominence is given to the Procedure courses (8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, and 8e) in connection with the Practice courses (1c, 1d, 1e, and 1f) and the Practice Courts (6a and 6b)

Hinton, *Cases on Code Pleading*, and Bowman, *Code Pleading and Practice*. Pomeroy, *Code Remedies*, is recommended for reference.

11a. Partnership.

50 hours, First Term.

A study of the principles governing the partnership relation, including joint-stock companies and limited partnerships. The subject is taught in its natural relation to Agency and Corporations, and considers the nature of a partnership; its purpose and members; the creation of partnerships; the nature of a partner's interest; firm name and good will; mutual rights and duties of partners; actions between partners, at law and in equity; powers of partners; liability for acts of co-partners; dissolution and notice; and distribution of assets.

Gilmore, *Cases on Partnership*. Gilmore, *Partnership*, is recommended for reference.

6a. Practice Court I.

20 hours, First Term.

The University Moot Court. In this court issues of law as reached by demurrer, stated in instructions, or presented by a motion for a new trial are argued orally or by written briefs before a member of the faculty sitting as judge. It is the aim of the course to make practical application of the methods of finding and using authorities which have been studied in courses 1c and 1d. The course is required, and credit is given on the basis of excellence of argument, skill in finding and using authorities, and attendance.

8e. Procedure V.

50 hours, Second Term.

Evidence. The course covers the nature of evidence; judicial notice; burden of proof; presumptions, admissions, and confessions; relevancy; the leading rules of exclusion and their grounds; character evidence; opinion evidence; the rule against hearsay and its limitations and exceptions; real evidence; proof of the authorship and contents of writings; parol evidence; competency, examination, and privilege of witnesses.

McKelvey, *Evidence* (2d ed.)

11b. Private Corporations.

50 hours, Second Term.

The course deals with the general nature of private corporations, the methods of their creation, their relation to the state, express and implied powers, membership in corporations, management of corporations, the rights and remedies of creditors, dissolution, and foreign corporations.

Clark, *Corporations* (2d ed.), and Elliott, *Cases on Corporations*.

12. **Constitutional Law.** 65 hours, Second and Third Terms.

A consideration of the principles of American constitutional law, Federal and State. After a discussion of the formation of the Federal Union and the respective spheres of the State and National governments, the course proceeds to a study of taxation, money, commerce, constitutional limitations upon State and Nation, the police power and state sovereignty, civil and political rights, due process of law, the war amendments, jurisdiction of federal and state courts, the powers of congress over the territories, and the leading rules of construction.

Boyd, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (2d ed.), and Cooley, *Principles of Constitutional Law* (3d ed.)

G. **Constitutional History of the United States.**

60 hours, Second University Term.

Optional.

5c. **Property II.** 60 hours, Third and Fourth Terms.

Wills and Administration. An intensive treatment of the law of testate and intestate succession, including the execution, probate, and contest of wills, and the administration of estates. The course covers the historical development of the subject as affecting the present state of the law; the nature and extent of the testamentary power; testamentary capacity; the execution, alteration, construction, revocation, and revival of wills; the different classes of devises and legacies; ademption and lapse of legacies; executors and administrators; survival of rights and liabilities; payment of debts and legacies; descent and distribution.

Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration.*

6b. **Practice Court II.** 40 hours, Third Term.

The University Circuit Court. A court with a full staff of officers is organized and equipped with records and legal blanks such as are used in the regular courts. The practice is under the code. Civil actions are brought, process is issued, actual or constructive service is had, returns are made by the proper officer, and causes are prosecuted to judgment and execution, or to appeal. A legal record of proceedings is kept, and causes are brought to issue and tried with a view to the record. There are two court terms of four weeks each. During the first term especial attention is given to the framing of pleadings, the service of writs, and the joining of issues. During the second term causes at issue are

brought on for hearing, juries are empaneled, witnesses are examined and cross-examined and the cases are conducted through the various stages to judgment or decree and the steps thereafter necessary to secure execution or an appeal. The work to all intents is that of an actual court. Accompanying the course is a special course of lectures and readings based upon a printed *Outline for Practice in the University Circuit Court*. The presiding judge has had many years experience on the bench of the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the State. After each sitting such suggestions and criticism of the work done are given as seems helpful. The class is also taken in small sections to inspect the court records of the county, and a careful study and explanation made. The course is required, and credit is given on the basis of excellence of work and faithfulness of attendance.

1e. **Legal Ethics.** 10 hours, Third Term.

The course deals with the office of the advocate, compensation, contingent fees, promotion of publicity, criminal practice, relation of the attorney to the courts, to clients, and to the bar, legislation, and the oath of the attorney. Due attention is given to the Canon of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association.

Warvelle, *Legal Ethics*, and lectures.

H. **Sociology.** 60 hours, Third University Term.
Optional.

5b. **Property IV.** 50 hours, Fourth Term.

Abstracts and Conveyancing. The course involves considerable incidental review of the principles of real property in their modern application, and treats of the sources of information in the compilation of the abstract; the examiner's indexes and references; the official records; the method of compiling the abstract; the inception of title; congressional and legislative grants; government land patents; the congressional survey; subdivisions and land plats; the classes of individual deeds; the formal and operative parts of deeds; official conveyances; tax deeds and tax titles; leases; liens and encumbrances; *lis pendens* and attachment; judgments and decrees; adverse title; and opinions of title. On the practical side, the course provides experience in conveyancing, drafting papers, and passing upon typical abstracts.

Warvelle, *Abstracts* (3d ed.), and practical exercises.

2c. Sales of Personal Property. 30 hours, Fourth Term.

An analytical study of the law of sales. It deals with the formation and the subject-matter of the contract; the nature and effect of executed and executory sales; representations, conditions, and warranties; bills of lading; the *jus disponendi*; the seller's lien, right of stoppage *in transitu*, and other remedies of the seller; remedies of the buyer; and the measure of damages.

Benjamin, *Principles of Sales* (2d ed.), and Ingler, *Cases on Sales*.

2d. Bills, Notes, and Checks. 40 hours, Fourth Term.

A study of the essentials of negotiable instruments, acceptance, indorsement, transfer, presentment, notice of dishonor, rights and duties of the holder, and liability of the various parties. In addition to the law of the subject, its business aspects are thoroughly enforced by abundant illustrative material.

Bigelow, *Cases on Bills, Notes, and Cheques*, and McMaster, *Irregular and Regular Commercial Paper*.

1f. General Practice. 50 hours, Fourth Term.

A practical treatment of numerous questions which confront the practitioner in preparation for trial, during trial, and after trial.

Elliott, *Work of the Advocate* (2d ed.)

BOOKS

Students must provide themselves with all the books named in the foregoing courses of instruction. Old editions should be avoided. Good law books are necessarily expensive. If purchased new and retained, the books in use would cost between \$50.00 and \$60.00 for each year. Abundant opportunities exist, however, for purchasing and disposing of second-hand law books. A student who is compelled to economize may easily secure the use of all books necessary for a year's work for \$15.00 or \$20.00, and by rooming with another law student may cut even this expense in half. The student, however, will find it greatly to his advantage to own the books that he uses, and to preserve them for reference during his course and for later use in the practice.

A good law dictionary is indispensable. Black's (2d ed.), Anderson's, and Rawle's Revision of Bouvier's are especially recommended. Kinney's and Stimson's, though smaller, are also good.

Students are strongly advised to obtain a copy of the latest compilation of statutes of the State where they expect to practice, and to make constant use of it as part of their daily preparation. This applies especially to Senior students.

V. INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICE AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

COURSES IN PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

To familiarize students with the rules of procedure in American courts and the more common problems of practice, courses in procedure and practice are offered, running almost continuously through the two years. Especial attention is therefore invited to the Practice series (Courses 1c, 1d, 1e, and 1f), the Procedure series (Courses 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, and 8e), and the Practice Courts (Courses 6a and 6b). These courses have been carefully placed so as to correlate with the courses in substantive law and to proceed step by step with them.

The Practice courses consist of: (1) Introduction to the Study of Law, an elementary and practical explanation of the methods of legal study and the sources of law, (2) Legal Bibliography, a more advanced and critical study of the classes and use of law books, together with practice in finding authorities, analyzing cases, and preparing briefs; (3) Legal Ethics, a consideration of questions of professional conduct; (4) General Practice, a discussion of questions of practice and tactics encountered by the advocate. The Procedure series embrace: (1) Criminal Procedure, presented in its natural connection with Criminal Law; (2) Common Law Pleading, giving (i) an account of the forms of action at common law, designed to furnish a proper introduction to the whole subject of civil procedure and to give the student an appreciation of the forms of action which he encounters in his substantive case books, and

(ii) a study of the principles and rules of common law procedure, the science of which is basic for all existing systems of practice in America; (3) Equity Pleading, with especial reference to the States which retain the separate practice and to the elements which reappear in the codes and in the equity rules of the Federal Courts; (4) Historical Development of Code Pleading, showing the rise and progress of the reformed procedure in England and America and its influence in those States which have not adopted it in its entirety; (5) Code Pleading, a careful examination of the main statutory provisions and of the doctrines developed from them by the courts; (6) Evidence.

PRACTICE COURTS

Two practice courts are maintained by the Department and are presided over by members of the faculty. These are known as the University Moot Court and the University Circuit Court. In the University Moot Court questions of law and points of procedure arising upon hypothetical statements of fact are assigned for argument, one student appearing for each side. The questions involved in these cases are usually somewhat narrow, and are sufficiently close to be open to argument. Each student is expected to base his argument upon a practically exhaustive search of the authorities bearing upon the question in issue. The purpose of the court is to provide experience in the investigation and argumentation of questions which arise in actual practice. In order that each student may receive the greatest benefit possible, the class is divided into sections of convenient size, and each section meets twice each week for ten weeks. The work is carefully graded so as to prepare the student for the work of the second practice court and to familiarize him with the working methods of court procedure and argumentation.

The University Circuit Court is provided with a full corps of officers, including the member of the faculty who sits as judge, a clerk, a sheriff, and the necessary deputies, and is equipped with books, records, and legal blanks such as are used in actual practice. The purpose of the court is to afford to the student the closest possible approxima-

tion to actual experience in the preparation of causes, and in the commencement, conduct, and trial of cases through their various stages to judgment and execution and the steps incident to perfecting an appeal. The court meets daily during two court terms aggregating eight weeks in length, and observes default days, motion hours, continuances, and the statutory time requirements as to filing papers, as in the regular courts.

Participation in the work of these courts is required of all regular Senior students who are candidates for graduation. Satisfactory completion of both courses is a condition precedent to a degree.

Voluntary organizations among the students are also formed for the conduct of trials. While participation in this work is not required, the Faculty recognize its value and extend their cordial encouragement and co-operation.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Training in public speaking is given in the Department of Elocution and Oratory. This department is justly regarded as one of the strongest in the University, and law students are encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by it. The work in elocution and oratory is under the charge of a Director and assistants, while the accompanying studies, literature, rhetoric, and psychology, are in charge of the professors in the University who regularly teach those subjects. The Director is a man of reputation in professional platform work, who has achieved success as performer and teacher in the largest cities. He was formerly connected with the Emerson College of Oratory of Boston and the Civic Service House of the same city. The courses given consist of preparatory work in Orthoepey and Sight Reading, and Junior, Senior, and Post-Graduate work in Public Speaking, Reading, and Acting. The courses in Public Speaking are especially suitable to students of law, but all of the courses are open to them without additional charge. Those who desire may obtain private lessons at a small expense.

VI. GRADUATION; ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

THE TIME NECESSARY FOR COMPLETION

The work of the law courses is based upon a net period of eighty weeks of resident study, instead of two or three years of about thirty weeks each, after vacations are deducted, as in many other schools. The same subjects, with a few exceptions, are presented as in three-year schools, and at least an equal number of hours is devoted to each subject. It is therefore evident that the work is sufficiently heavy when the full time is given to its completion. **No encouragement can be given to beginning students who desire to obtain the law degree in less than the required time.** Although all possible care and attention are given to students who are compelled to enter late or to leave before the end of the Junior year, and the Summer Term is devoted partly to their needs, students in arrear cannot become unconditioned members of the Senior class and candidates for the degree until all subjects of the Junior Year have been completed and the tuition fee for the Junior year has been paid in full. In meritorious cases Senior students may be permitted to make up arrears with the Junior class upon proportionate adjustment of tuition, but not more than one back subject can be made up in any term. No degree will be conferred upon any student admitted to advanced standing who has spent less than one year in resident study in the Department.

DEGREE

The University confers the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) upon students who have satisfactorily completed the required courses of instruction. Higher degrees in law are not given. By special permission students who have not completed all the courses required for graduation with the class in June may receive their diplomas when they have made up all subjects in arrear.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Graduates of the Department who are residents of Indiana and not less than twenty-one years old are admitted,

upon motion and without examination, to the Circuit and Superior Courts of the county, the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the State, and the District Court of the United States. This entitles them to admission to the bar of any county in Indiana and all Federal courts in the State.

VII. SUMMER TERM.

The Summer Term will begin on the Tuesday next after Commencement, and will continue eight weeks. The tuition is \$14.40, and the same privileges in other departments are accorded students as during the regular terms. The work is offered to meet the needs of persons who have studied law privately or in an office and who desire an opportunity of reviewing and grounding themselves in the work, of students having back work to make up, of persons desiring some knowledge of legal principles for business purposes or as part of their general education, of those who seek some definite idea of law in contemplation of possible future study, and of those preparing for bar examinations.

The work of the Summer Term is not a substitute for the work of the regular year, and in no sense is to be regarded as affording anything like a "short cut" to a degree. Students who desire credit in the regular courses of the Department for work done during this term may enroll with the Dean as applicants for credits, and upon satisfying the instructor as to class-work and passing a satisfactory examination on the subjects so taken, credits therefor will be given. Certificates of attendance and work done are given when desired.

Persons who contemplate entering the summer school are invited to write to the Dean, stating the subjects they desire to take, a sufficient time in advance to enable the faculty to determine what courses may best be offered.

VIII. GENERAL INFORMATION

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to advanced standing are held, and arrangements for examinations in preliminary subjects are made, on the Monday and Tuesday immediately preceding the opening of the September Term.

The regular term examinations are held on the closing Saturday of each term, unless otherwise announced. In estimating credits, both recitation grades and examination grades are considered. For regular students, the passing grade is an average of eighty per cent in all subjects for the year, not falling below seventy per cent in any subject; for conditioned students, an average of eighty-five per cent, not falling below seventy per cent. When grades are not stated in figures, A indicates 95% or higher; B, from 90% to 94% inclusive; C, from 80% to 89% inclusive; D from 70% to 79% inclusive; E, below 70%; F, that the student is advised to withdraw.

REGULATIONS

The Department of Law comes within the same general regulations concerning discipline and other matters as the other departments. These regulations are set out in the general catalog of the University. Regulations concerning examinations, credits, graduation, and various other matters of especial application to the Department are stated in this announcement.

LIBRARY

A well selected, working law library is kept in the Law building, and its use is free to law students. The general library of the University is also open to them without additional expense.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The tuition fee to candidates for a degree is \$60 for the year of forty weeks, paid in advance. No allowance is made for entering late or leaving before the end of the year, where

credits are desired covering the year's work. Unclassified students, not candidates for a degree, are received at the rate of \$18 for a term of ten weeks. Payment of these fees entitles the student, without additional expense, to instruction in any other department of the University, except the departments of Medicine and Dentistry and private lessons in the departments of Music, Oratory, Art, and Penmanship.

When a student who has paid for more than one term in advance is obliged to leave, term fees are retained for the instruction received by him, including the term then in progress, and the balance is refunded.

Board and rent of furnished room, \$1.70 to \$2.75 per week, or \$17 to \$27.50 per Law term of 10 weeks. Board, tuition, and furnished room for one year may be had for \$128.

In all of the rooming halls maintained by the University the rooms are provided with everything necessary. The laundry work for the rooms is done by the institution, so that there is no expense in any way except for heat and light. Heat in the coldest weather costs forty cents per week, and light whatever the student chooses to make it.

The graduation fee is \$5.00. Certificates of admission to the various courts cost \$5.00.

For additional information in regard to expenses, consult "Expenses," in the general catalog.

EXERCISES

The Baccalaureate address occurs on Sunday, Senior Class Exercises on Monday, Reunion of the Society of Alumni on Tuesday, and Commencement on Wednesday of the closing week of the Law year in June. Patriotic exercises are held on the evening of Washington Day (February 22).

INFORMATION

Information on any point not covered by this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Dean of the Department.

CATALOG OF STUDENTS.

GRADUATES OF 1911.

Edward Andrew Anderson.....	Laporte, Ind.
Royle Samuel Bailey.....	Kenosha, Wis.
Fred Challace Baker.....	McComb, Ohio
William H. D. Barb.....	Mapletown, Pa.
Joseph Louis Bartley.....	Shawneetown, Ill.
Hercules Eugene Belleau.....	Lewiston, Me.
James Fielding Benham.....	Versailles, Ind.
Samuel Wakefield Bennington.....	Amity, Pa.
Peter Birkert.....	New York, N. Y.
Samuel Marcus Bone.....	Sidney, Ark.
William Henry Borgert.....	Browerville, Minn.
Robert Richard Brubaker.....	Iowa Park, Texas
Albert A. Callow.....	Duluth, Minn.
Howard Lee Campbell.....	Marion, Ill.
Robert Alfred Carlson.....	Lennox, S. D.
Jacob Ephraim Carter.....	Weatherford, Texas
Harold DeLancey Cheever.....	Greenfield, N. H.
Samuel Robert Clegg.....	Round Bottom, O.
Galeman Dexter.....	Running Water, S. D.
Mark Donaldson.....	Poncho Springs, Colo.
Dimitre Economoff.....	Troian, Bulgaria
Thaddeus Seymour Milton Fancher, Jr.....	Crown Point, Ind.
John Joseph Fernholz.....	Arcadia, Wis.
Ed. Flores Colon.....	Barros, Porto Rico
David Logan Giffin.....	Argenta, Ill.
Earl Cranston Hall.....	Laporte, Ind.
Lewis Wilbur Hammond.....	South Bend, Ind.
Jacob Cornelius Heck.....	West Lebanon, Ind.
Michael Hoban.....	Jackson, Minn.
John Conrad Horn.....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Guernsey Beverly Hubbard.....	Scranton, Pa.
William Clarence Hudson.....	Marengo, O.
Clyde Wilbert Hufford.....	Amity, Pa.
Thomas Joseph Hurley.....	Saint Marys, Pa.
Alvin Matthew Johnson.....	Grampian, Pa.
Axel F. Johnson.....	Minot, N. D.
John Hayes Kelley.....	Ripon, Wis.
Michael Avsey Kliott.....	New York, N. Y.
Grover Charles Koehler.....	Thebes, Ill.

William Henry Lee.....	Danville, Ill.
Blash Andrew Lucas.....	Calumet, Mich.
Francis Charles McDermott.....	Chicago, Ill.
Francisco Marchan Sicardo.....	Barcelonata, Porto Rico
Fernando Esteban Martinez.....	Humacao, Porto Rico
William Timothy Nobles.....	Grand Rapids, Wis.
John Olsen.....	Daneville, N. D.
David Emanuel Pretzsch.....	Crossville, Ill.
Charles Marion Reed.....	Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Mabel Scott.....	Harrisburg, Ill.
Waldo Franklin Senneff.....	Chadwick, Ill.
Clarence Vance Shields.....	Pasadena, Cal.
Oscar Dallas Smith.....	Jackson, Miss.
Kent Stotlar.....	Herrin, Ill.
Elias Westberry Strickland.....	Glennville, Ga.
Martin Julius Teigan.....	Forest City, Ia.
Roy Van Tozer.....	Rosebud, Pa.
George Washington Vilain.....	New York, N. Y.
Herman Silas Waldman.....	Chicago, Ill.
Elmer Cleveland Wilson.....	Ashkum, Ill.
George Wood Wilson.....	Valparaiso, Ind.

SENIOR CLASS.

Milburn Kendrick Adcock	Cookeville, Tenn.
George Apostolopulos	Chicago, Ill.
Ramón Mario Bedoya	Puriscal, Costa Rica
Claude Brown	Princeton, Ill.
Edward Matthew Cape	San Marcos, Texas
George Leo Cassidy	Woonsocket, R. I.
Kun Sang Chang	Korea
Albert Cornelius Clancy	Dayton, Washington
George H. Crowns	Nekoosa, Wis.
Charles James Cully	York, Pa.
Herman Frederick Dehnke	Mud Lake, Mich.
Joseph Peter Deltufo	Newark, New Jersey
George Dickerhoof	Warsaw, Ill.
John Raymond Dowlan	St. Paul, Minn.
Richard David Doyle	Belle Plaine, Minn.
Norman Thomas Dryden	Chillicothe, Mo.
Herbert Sidnie Farrell	Fort Madison, Iowa
Isaiah Joseph Fetterhoff	Halifax, Pa.
Philip Washington Fetterhoff, Jr.	Halifax, Pa.
Charles Albert Finley	Buffalo, Missouri

Harry Henry Gemuend	Ionia, Mich.
Clarence Harrison Gilliland	West Middlesex, Pa.
Frank Gilmer, Jr.	Charlottesville, Va.
Christian Hoover Hanlin	Newburg, Pa.
Herbert Levi Hanson	Cleveland, Ohio
John Thomas Heck	West Lebanon, Ind.
Charles Oren Hon	Roswell, New Mexico
Frank Benjamine Hosbach	Erie, Pa.
Louis J. A. Iannarone	Newark, N. J.
Ida C. L. Isaacson	Chicago, Ill.
Seymour Jansen	Valparaiso, Ind.
Frank Fay Kimble	Strawn, Kansas
Walter Charles Klitzing	Altamont, Ill.
Benjamin Otho Lawrence	Richmond, Ind.
Louis Lumbard	Laporte, Ind.
John Bartholomew McGarry	Providence, R. I.
James John McKay	Van Etten, N. Y.
Evard Lynn Magruder	Kearneysville, W. Va.
Field Ray Marine	Valparaiso, Ind.
Robert Clark Marshall	Parnassus, Pa.
Carlos Martinez	Isla Mujeres, Mex.
Wilmer Joseph Messick	Kansas City, Missouri
Merritt David Metz	Swormville, N. Y.
Francisco Montalvo	Mayaguez, Porto Rico
William Paul Moss	Haysville, N. C.
Roy Chester Oelslager	Poneto, Ind.
Earnest Gilbert Randall	Sigourney, Iowa
Stephen D. Ratkovich	Chicago, Ill.
Oliver F. Rhodes	Peru, Ind.
Anthony Rieg	Michigan City, Ind.
Francisco P. Senoren	Gigaquit, Surigao, P. I.
Michael A. Siena	Paterson, N. J.
Floyd Christian Souder	Larwill, Ind.
Roy Smith	Lynn, Mass.
George Swisher Stewart	Paradise, Pa.
John Connor Sullivan	Springfield, Mass.
John William Thiel	Pigeon, Mich.
Alice Hurt Thompson	Richmond, Va.
Glenn Elsworth Thrapp	Avilla, Ind.
Charles Watenabe	Kitsuki, Oita, Japan
John Cleveland Wells	Pendleton, Ky.
Charles Nelson Willard	Paoli, Ind.
Elijah Bragg Williams	Wortham, Miss.
Clarence Dunham Wood	Porter, Ind.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Frank Aaltonen	Negaunee, Mich.
Levi Ralph Albaugh	Mineral City, Ohio
Wise Alderman	Hillsville, Va.
Orville Raymond Aldrich	Cayuga, Ind.
Raymond John Anderson	Veldenville, Wis.
Tekanore Arakawa	Kuosu, Japan
Herrel Vandoran Barnard	Beallsville, Pa.
Charles Oliver Basham	Quasqueton, Iowa
Clyde Byrd Baxter	Pittsburg, Kan.
John Ernest Behnke	Newark, New Jersey
Louis Arthur Blake	Warsaw, Ill.
Benjamin Howell Bond	Kohala, Hawaii
Leslie Frank Borden	Lawrenceville, Ill.
Harry Broertjes	Hammond, Ind.
Maurice Karl Buck	Mulberry, Ind.
Orah Verner Christian	Uno, W. Va.
John Francis Butler	Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Walter Howe Clifford	Valparaiso, Ind.
Orville James Deegan	Ironton, Ohio
Dorfman De Millo	New York City, N. Y.
Calvin Wenner Diehl	Bedford, Pa.
Roscoe Conkling Drake	Morgantown, Kentucky
Humphrey Gilbert Dukes	Pembroke, Ga.
Benjamin David Farrar	Rock Island, Ill.
James Garland Ferguson	Zeb, Arkansas
William Oscar Findley	Jonesboro, Arkansas
William Henry Foucart	Muncy, Pa.
Richard John Fisher	Pittsfield, Mass.
Wesley Raymond Ginder	Elkhart Lake, Wis.
James Clarke Glassburn	Scottdale, Pa.
Teofil Heronim Grabowski	Suchsice, Russian Poland
George Gunn	Green Forest, Ark.
John Emerson Hancock	Casey, Ill.
Hubert Harry Harshman	Sydney, Nova Scotia
Lewis Fayette Haughton	Lauder, Wyoming
Michael C. Hefron	Chesterton, Ind.
Mont Wesley Humphreus	Custer, S. Dak.
Louis D. Hill	Elysian Fields, Texas
John Bidwell Hudson	Clarks Hill, Ind.
Edward Martin Hughes	Chicago, Ill.
John William Hurley	Anderson, Ind.
James Dore Hyer	Waterloo, Wis.
Lawrence Edward Innes	Indianapolis, Ind.

Elmer Dean Isaacson	Kansas City, Kansas
Joseph Walton Jeffries	Monessen, Pa.
Thomas Edmond Jeffries	Monessen, Pa.
Carlos John Jolly	Painesvale, Mich.
Sinsuke Kazama	Akita, Japan
Louis Alfred Keary	Calumet, Mich.
M. S. Hoseyn Khan	Teheran, Persia
James Peter Lawson	Spring Valley, Ill.
Howe Gam Lee	Canton, China
Elmer Lewis Lincoln	Paris, Texas
Howard Frank McCallister	Tell City, Ind.
Howard Clark McConnell	Penn Yan, N. Y.
James J. McDonald	Independence, Ia.
James Abraham McGuffin	Sacramento, Calif.
Roy Crawford Martin	Elkville, Ill.
William Ward Mattinson	Mitchell, Neb.
James Patrick Murphy	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Bennett Nerby	McHenry, N. Dak.
George Padbury, Jr.	Marysville, Montana
John Gerald Patton, Jr.	Catlettsburg, Ky.
Davis Garfield Pugh	Flat, Texas
Francisco Rodriguez Alverio	Juncos, Porto Rico
Joe Tom Rogers	Choctaw, Ark.
James Ryan	Gamble, S. D.
Frank Ruggiero	Utica, N. Y.
Edgar Ray Sanders	Rochester, Ill.
Earl Leroy Scott	Rock Falls, Ill.
Samuel Smith	Alleghany, Penna.
William Roy Smith	Brushton, N. Y.
Paul Ephraim Smoyer	Seville, Ohio
Oscar Souffront	Yanco, Porto Rico
Lebern Small Spence	Guldsboro, N. Car.
Louis Preston Spinks	Daleville, Miss.
Albert L. Stone	Prestonsburg, Ky.
William Granville Story	Rowena, Ky.
Royal Ferris Sweet	Canastota, N. Y.
George Walter Talbott	Sterling, Ill.
Moses Winfield Taylor	Rutherford, Tenn.
Henry George Telgan	Sawyer, N. Dak.
Frederick William Thayer	Dushore, Penna.
Kijew Tomikawa	Kataoka Mura, Japan
John Clifton Townsend	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Andrew Eldon Van Bodegraven	Chicago, Ill.
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